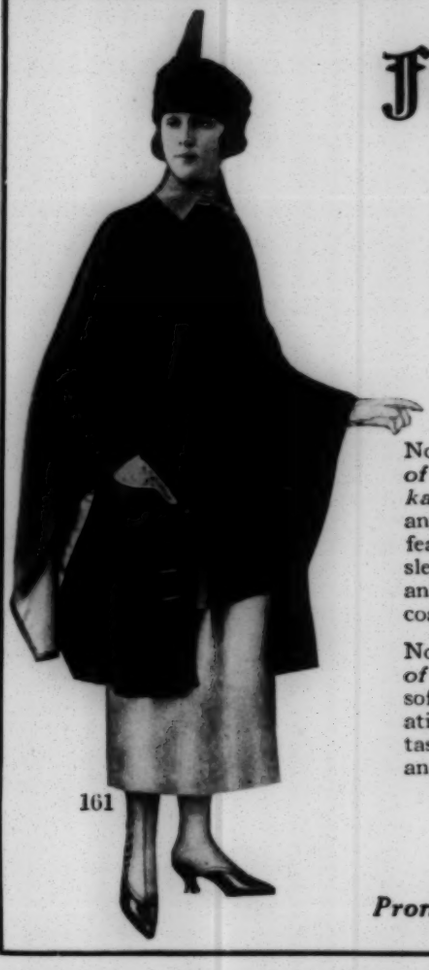
10 cents a copy
April 6, 1918

# THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Past the Cradle Stage

NOTICE TO READER:
When you finish reading this magazine, place a one-cent stamp on the notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front. No wrapping or address. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General.


161

# Franklin Simon & Co.

***A Store of Individual Shops***

**Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York**

*SMARTEST MODES of the SEASON*

*Featuring two new Models*

## WOMEN'S CLOTH CAPES

No. 161 **Women's Tailored Coatee-Cape** *of wool tricotine in navy, Lapin tan or kangaroo gray,* trimmed with bone buttons and wide bound buttonholes; distinctive features are the mousquetaire fitted cape sleeves, silver braided high band roll collar, and dropped panel pockets on sash belted coatee; silk lined. **59.50**

No. 163 **Women's Draped Tailored Cape** *of navy or black men's wear serge,* with softly draped adjustable throw collar terminating in deep points and finished with silk tassels; rows of bone buttons over shoulders and down sides; silk lined. **49.50**

HATS and SHOES *illustrated,* from our shops.
Prices upon application.

***Prompt Delivery Free***—Anywhere in the United States

163

# Best & Co.

*Fifth Avenue at 35th St.*

## Best 10.00 Hats for Women

*Smart dashing wing treatments are to be pronouncedly good upon hats for tailleur wear this Spring. And there are as many ways of making a hat smart with wings as there are points of the compass.*

Pictured here is one of the new turbans—a new tan rough straw with wing-fancy in seal brown. It is characteristic of what the designers of the Best workrooms send out fresh each morning.

*Never to repeat is one of the secrets of the popularity of the Best 10.00 Hats.*

A complete assortment of the new style in hats for mourning just received.

## How?

**H**ow can your state

**O**rganization raise its quota for the **?**

**W**omen's Oversea Hospitals

Every Suffrage League is entitled to 30 cents of Every New Subscriber's Dollar. You can make the support of

The Woman Citizen help to support the **W**omen's **O**versea **H**ospitals

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

The office of publication is at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. The business manager is Florence E. Bate.

The price of *The Woman Citizen* is ten cents a copy; yearly subscription (52 numbers), $1.00. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.


# The Woman Citizen

**171 Madison Avenue, New York**

April 6, 1918

Vol. II (New style) No. 19



Copyright, 1918, by
THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION



*Founded June 2, 1917*

*Continuing the*

## WOMAN'S JOURNAL

*Founded 1870*

*By* LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

*Continuing also the*

## WOMAN VOTER

*Founded 1910*

*By the* WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

*and the*

## NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

*Founded 1915*

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.


## THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.*

*Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

*Present Status:*

IN THE SENATE:

**Reported from Committee**

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.


OFFICIAL BOARD OF THE

## NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

BRANCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE AND OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, PRESIDENT

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, HONORARY PRESIDENT

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. STANLEY McCORMICK,
MASSACHUSETTS

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
MISS MARY GARRETT HAY,
NEW YORK

3RD VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY,
TENNESSEE

4TH VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. RAYMOND BROWN,
NEW YORK

5TH VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HELEN GARDENER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Miss Esther G. Ogden, President
171 Madison Avenue, New York

TREASURER
MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS,
CONNECTICUT

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANK J. SHULER,
NEW YORK

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. HALSEY W. WILSON,
NEW YORK

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
171 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
Telephone, 4818 Murray Hill

PRESS DEPARTMENT
Miss Rose Young, Chairman
171 Madison Avenue, New York

DIRECTORS
MRS. CHARLES H. BROOKS,
KANSAS
MRS. T. T. COTNAM,
ARKANSAS
MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW,
NEW YORK
MRS. ARTHUR L. LIVERMORE,
NEW YORK
MRS. NONIE B. MAHONEY,
TEXAS
MISS ESTHER G. OGDEN,
NEW YORK
DR. MARY SAFFORD,
FLORIDA
MRS. HORACE C. STILWELL,
INDIANA

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Chairman
Washington Headquarters
1626 Rhode Island Avenue

# B. Altman & Co.

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE FOR

## Safe Storage in the Establishment

FURS AND FUR GARMENTS

Rugs, Portieres, Draperies and Lace Curtains

**Furs repaired and remodeled. Rugs repaired and Portieres taken down and rehung**

**Lace Curtains cleaned and (after cleaning) stored without additional charge**

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

## THE NEW ART OF DRESS

*WHEN some particularly annoying aspect of your "dress problem" arises, remember that other discriminating women have removed this problem permanently from their lives by wearing a Bertha Holley slip, undertunic and overtunic.*

*These three garments make use of a new principle of dress design so remarkable, yet so simple, that it seems like a law of nature. You will wonder why it was not discovered years ago. Write for booklet.*

BERTHA HOLLEY

*Twenty-one East Forty-ninth Street*
*New York City*

## THE CALL FOR WOMEN
### has come

**The WOMAN'S LAND ARMY OF AMERICA**

is sending out an S. O. S. call to every woman who has the strength to handle a hoe and rake and the time for such work to enlist now and help the farmer raise the crops the Government needs to win the war.

Pledge your vacation time if you are unable to sign for the full summer. You will be paid for your work as well as housed and fed.

**ENLIST AT ONCE!**

*Write to The Woman's Land Army of America, 32 Fifth Avenue, New York, for full particulars, or go there for personal interview.*

## Nurses' Outfitting Association

425—5th Ave., at 38th St., New York

**Correct Uniforms for Maids**
**Ready to Wear**

Uniforms .....from 2.75
Caps and Collars... " .15
Aprons, Coats, Bonnets

*Special Red Cross Apparel also* **Made to Order**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE B. M.

# The Woman Citizen

## THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

### A Journal of Democracy

**April 6, 1918**

*"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."*

# The Time to Keep on Fighting

WOMEN, like men, have been hanging breathless on the news from the great battle of Armageddon going on in France. When the line of the Allies was bending, we pinned our hopes upon the reserves; and all hearts rejoiced when they came up to strengthen the defence.

The world is full of wars, visible and invisible, all going on at the same time. The tremendous war with German imperialism does not put a stop to the war against tuberculosis, or to the war against profiteering, or against political corruptions. These and a score of other perennial struggles keep right on. In all of them, the men who are fighting bravely for the right ought to be reinforced by their reserves, the women. And the men who are leading almost every good fight are demanding that the women shall be equipped with the most effective modern weapon, the ballot. Fancy the folly, if in France only the first line had been armed with guns, while the reserves had been provided merely with bows and arrows against the German artillery!

In view of the terrible events now going on in the world, women might well drop, for the time being, their fight for the ballot, if the right to vote were only an ornament, a decoration, a badge of dignity; but the middle of a great world war is no time to drop the fight for an effective weapon. It is the time to redouble every effort, because of the pressing need.

"Women never fight like this for themselves," said an acute observer, commenting upon the enormous outpouring at a suffrage meeting in England, years ago. Women are seeking the ballot not for their own pleasure, not even chiefly for their own self-respect, but above all because they want to help.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, a famous army nurse in her day, as well as a famous suffragist, told a story illustrating this. She said:

"During the Civil War, the Major of the 20th Indiana Regiment was brought to my house in Chicago, with seven partly-healed wounds, received at Gettysburg. He told me that in the beginning of the battle his regiment was stationed on a hill among the reserves. The smoke hid the battlefield, and the screaming of the shells was terrible. After a while the smoke blew away, and they could see, on a hill opposite, other reserves, including the 18th Indiana. Presently the other reserves were ordered down, and the Major cried 'Boys, there goes the 18th Indiana into the fight!' Down they came like one man, till the masked battery opened fire on them. The grape and canister tore through them, mowing great swathes. On they went, keeping step and time, making their way around the great mounds of dead. And the 20th Indiana watched in agony the slaughter of their comrades and friends, and the Major cried, 'O God, why don't they call us reserves into action? We could charge down the hill and spike those guns!'"

Mrs. Livermore added: "I think of this as I read the papers; I think of it as I go among the slums. I say to myself, 'O God, why do not these beloved men, the halves of ourselves, call on us, their reserves?' The same lesson comes to us from our sick and wounded soldiers; it comes to us in all our work for the uplifting of society. Women are allowed to look after the defectives and unfortunates, but they want to get back behind the causes of pauperism and insanity, and in nine-tenths of the cases these result from bad laws. It is this very wish to help that makes us long for the ballot."

This is as true to-day as when Mrs. Livermore said it. All the forces of evil "go into politics." They go in with all their might. Every ounce of strength in the armies of righteousness is needed to defeat them; and eternal vigilance is the price of safety. "Do not forget me, sister. If you forget me, an enemy will think of me," says a half-delirious boy in "Thomas Wingfold."

It will go hard after the war with anyone who is proved to have hindered, through selfish greed, the proper equipment of our troops; and it will go hard in time to come with any political party that hinders the men who love their country from being reinforced with the votes of patriotic women.

A. S. B.

# The Citizen and the Vote

FOR many years the suffragists have been going up and down the length and breadth of the land, protesting against a certain political custom that was sure to bring the country into trouble. By virtue of this custom, backed by law, fifteen states have, for many years, permitted the alien to vote on his first papers. One by one the time limitation has expired on these laws, or substitutes have been adopted making citizenship a qualification for the vote.

In the year 1918 seven states remain which continue this law. The nation has awaked at last to the falsity of this theory of government and the grave danger involved in extending such liberty to men who are not citizens.

The Texas Legislature in special session has amended the primary law so as to forbid any men or women from voting who are not citizens. Texas is one of the states where this law has been in operation for many years. One Congressman declared that he believed that the majority of the majority which elected him voted on their first papers only. Now these men will be barred from the primary wherein all nominations are made. As Texas is practically a one-party state, the nomination is as good as an election and the power to vote in the primary is at least 100 per cent. more influential than the power to vote in the election.

Michigan was one of the first-paper states for many years, but the law expired a good many years ago. However, it now develops that men who had secured a place on the voters' list on account of their first papers were continued there and that a very large number of men are still voting in Michigan who have never become naturalized citizens. Many hundreds are even voting on their fathers' first papers. A discussion is under way in that state as to the best solution of the problem which all recognize as important. Some of the lawyers claim that the law which compels all voters to be citizens was not retroactive and that it could not take the vote away from the men who secured voters' rights under their first papers.

WHETHER this condition exists in other states which have rescinded the first-papers laws is unknown. There is little question but that many thousands of votes are cast every year by men who are not citizens.

Nothing in the experience of the suffrage movement has done so much to incense the women of the nation as this law. A nation which permits men to vote who are not citizens and denies that privilege to women who are citizens is undeniably inconsistent, unjust and tyrannical.

South Dakota, another of the first-papers states, is making a valiant effort, and one certain to be successful, to correct the two injustices with one vote. In that state a woman suffrage amendment was submitted by the Legislature last winter and will come to vote in November. A special session of the Legislature has just been held which amended the pending suffrage amendment so as to require full citizenship as a basis of all suffrage, whether exercised by men or women. By virtue of this amended amendment, South Dakota will emerge upon the plane of citizenship on which the soundly democratic state is entitled to function.

IT is infinitely to the credit of South Dakota's growing spirit of democracy that her men, under Governor Norbeck's initiative, should have taken this step without any importuning from South Dakota suffragists. Governor Norbeck, in urging the citizenship amendment at the opening of the session, said: "Under our present constitution those who have declared their intention to become citizens have enjoyed practically all the rights of citizens for a great many years, yet now claim exemption from military service on the ground they are aliens. I recommend that the equal suffrage amendment now pending be amended so as to require full citizenship as a basis for all suffrage."

The attaching of the citizenship amendment to the Equal Suffrage amendment was not all that South Dakota's Legislature accomplished of prime interest to women at this special session. It passed a resolution calling on the United States Senate to pass at once the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

C. C. C.

# A War Measure in Canada

IN March the Women's Franchise bill conferring full parliamentary suffrage on the women of Canada, which had reached the committee stage, was the subject of earnest debate in the Ottawa House of Commons. Not one member arose to say that women should not have the vote, and only the Quebec contingent in any way opposed the bill. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who stood upon a state's rights point, thought it might be better if parliamentary suffrage were granted only to such provinces as have already given women the provincial vote. And Mr. Ernest La Pointe brought out the age-old argument—always pronounced without the consent of the persons most interested—that the women of Quebec do not want to vote. Even at that, "Mr. La Pointe did not oppose the bill. No one did," says the Toronto *Star*. "Woman suffrage had no fighting opponent in the Parliament of Canada.

"What is more, the bill now before the House gives women the franchise where men would not get it. It actually grants a wider suffrage to women than is now enjoyed by men, and this the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, excuses on the ground that they have had to wait a long time to get it."

In urging the second reading of the bill Sir Robert explained why it should be passed at this time. "I do not even base it on the wonderful and conspicuous service which women have rendered to the national cause in this war," he said. "Apart from all these, I can see that women are entitled to the franchise on their merits, and it is upon that basis that this bill is presented to Parliament for its consideration.

"It is our belief that the influence of women exercised in this way will be a good influence in public life. We believe that beneficial results have ensued wherever the franchise has been granted to them; indeed, the principle of granting the franchise to women generally was practically affirmed in the last Parliament."

Several questions, such as women's eligibility for Parliament and the problems arising from the present nationalization laws as applied to married women, still remain unsettled.

The women found a hearty supporter in Sir Sam Hughes.

And so surcharged with the spirit of democracy was the whole discussion that it excited no hostility when Joseph Read of Prince Edward Island pointed out that the Micmac Indian women of his section ought to have a vote, too, as over eleven per cent. of the tribe had been recruited for the front. A surprising response to woman suffrage as a policy not only for war time, but for all time was demonstrated.

"Five years ago," said the Toronto *Star*, "no one would have dreamed that a bill conferring the franchise upon women throughout the length and breadth of Canada would go through the House of Commons without a single member protesting against the principle of the thing. Yet that is what is happening."

## One Full Table

THERE seems to be one table left in this Hooverized land which is allowed to groan under its contents. It is the table in the United States Senate on which resolutions praying for the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment are ordered to lie. Day by day senators from every state in the Union are sending to the desk petitions from "sundry citizens," and from state and national organizations, concurrent resolutions and joint memorials from Legislatures, praying the U. S. Senate to submit the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Legislatures of the several states. It is of special interest to suffragists that so many of the petitions come on to the table by way of anti-suffrage senators like Senator McLean of Connecticut and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, all of whom seem to pass them along with the feeling that they are handling hot potatoes.

## Now the Married Teacher

FASHIONS in teachers change, if one waits long enough, like fashions in hats. Only three years ago the idea of marriage in connection with a woman school teacher so revolted the taste of the masculine school boards of New York state that the married woman teacher was either driven into hiding the guilt of matrimony or was hounded out of her position. The distaste against her ran so high that public consciousness had some difficulty in determining whether it was the married state, maternity itself or their mere conjunction in the person of a woman teacher which was so scandalous. The situation was the more anomalous in a state which chanted the duty of maternity and the beauty of wifehood as reasons for not giving women the vote.

But war has upset most traditional concepts about women, and none more completely than its old idea of matrimony as a detriment to the woman teacher. Commissioner of Education, Philander Claxton, has within the past month authorized a public appeal for married women teachers. He cites the fact that from all over the country teachers are leaving the school system for military service or to take places at larger salaries than school service affords. Reports from normal schools indicate a lessened number of graduates. "There are, however," says the Commissioner, "scores of thousands of persons, mostly women of good scholarship and training, who have had successful experience as teachers but who have retired from active service. Many of these might render valuable service again in schools, as a means of relief in the present crisis. I recommend that they be called again into active service and that laws, ordinances and regulations of school boards prohibiting married women from teaching in public schools be suspended or repealed."

Thus another disabling condition which has long laid its fretting, needless clutch upon a group of professional women, is struck loose by war—one of the world's forces most hated of womanhood.

## Our Biggest Star

THE more the suffrage victory in Texas is studied the bigger it grows.

Texas is the largest state in the Union. It covers 265,896 square miles and has nearly four million people. It is an empire in itself. Now that it has been made white on the suffrage map, the great new expanse of whiteness changes the whole aspect of the map.

Texas is not only the largest state, but one of the farthest south. The tradition of the South being solidly opposed to women's voting had already been brilliantly broken by Arkansas, and now it has been completely smashed by Texas.

The victory is also a fresh proof of the rapid change of sentiment that is taking place on this question. At the last National Democratic Convention the Texas delegation was vehement in its opposition to the suffrage plank; and Governor Ferguson declared that woman's subordinate status had been settled once for all by the very method of her creation: she was made from a rib! Since then Governor Ferguson has been impeached for misconduct in office, and the new Governor signed the suffrage bill with cheerful promptitude. It recalls Mrs. Nellie McClung's memorable words in regard to a Canadian Premier who said that he could never change his mind about woman suffrage: "If we cannot change the Premier's mind, we can change the Premier." A great deal of water has run under the bridges within the last two years; and the flow is all one way. Now all over the country the suffragists are crying, "Three cheers for the Lone Star State!"

A. S. B.

## Use 'Em!

"THE country never needed its women so much as now, and they need and should receive national direction and instruction in the service that will help most and which they can do best. Perhaps we shall come to training cantonments for women, where they can be taught and drilled by the tens of thousands in things that will count directly for moral, physical and material reconstruction, conservation, healing and strengthening during the war and which will make them regenerating forces after it is over. In that way no sane and wholesome effort would be wasted."—*Baltimore Sun.*

That's right! Work them, drill them, train them, use them. But give them political recognition? The Baltimore *Sun* would rather pi all its type in one grand calamity yowl than admit the justice of woman's claim to suffrage.

# Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury!

By Emma Harriman

*One of the direst pictures that has occurred to anti-suffrage pornographers is the picture of the mixed jury. Men and women serve together on a jury! The idea has served to introduce the basest suggestion and the most astounding innuendo into the suffrage struggle. In earlier days many a woman's faith in suffrage was literally frightened out of her by this appalling bogie of jury duty that was danced up and down by the antis. Curiously, this same woman was not at all frightened at having to sit in a church pew side by side with men. She was not frightened at having to work side by side with men in office and factory and store, she was not frightened at being cooped up in a Pullman car with men passengers. But the jury box! the pernicious atmosphere of the court room! the awful dissoluteness of judges! Imagination faltered and side-stepped, facing the picture. Meantime, the fact has superseded the picture out in California and through the sprightly recital given below one may watch the mixed jury bogie dissolve into thin air.*—ED.

IT is a long way from Los Angeles to Boston even on the fastest car but longer still by way of the climate and longest of all by way of the rights and privileges given woman. The latest new thing to be tried is women on the juries. The lower courts had them first and the last week in January the Superior Courts followed suit.

The writer was not on those in the lower courts, so cannot speak from observation, but they must have been satisfactory or the higher courts would have hesitated to call them. One thing is certain, if the jurors were all like, or in any way similar to one, not only known by, but a personal friend of the writer, they could not have been lacking in intelligence, or experience. She is a university graduate, the widow of a civil war major, former assistant pastor of one of the large churches in this city and has had other lines of work and usefulness.

Women were first called in the superior courts the last week in January, a Mrs. Roth being the first to serve in Judge McCormick's court. The judge expressed himself as much pleased with the alertness and attentiveness of the women.

Through the month of February the writer served as a juror in the Superior Court, having been called to Judge Monroe's department. When other departments needed jurors those not serving at the time were sent from one department to another. The old court house has been outgrown and a fine, new annex added, called The Hall of Records. In the new part signs were posted conspicuously, "No smoking in this room at any time, or in the chambers," the judge's chambers opening out of the court room. But in the rooms where there were no signs there was no smoking except once for a few moments during recess. When once in the jury room the youngest man among them took out his cigarette case, a gray-haired man near by immediately said something that caused it to disappear and it never reappeared.

COURT is very much like a school. A juror must be on time, tardiness or absence is no more allowed in one than the other. If absence is unavoidable an excuse must be given and the judge is as strict as the teacher in demanding that it be a reasonable one. Promptly on the minute the gavel raps to call the court to order, and after the jurors take their places in the jury box they cannot leave without asking permission—as one juror did, asking the judge to be allowed to pass to the back of the room to arrange with a friend as to his homegoing at night. The roll is called and if any faint voices leave things uncertain their owners are warned to speak up.

There are generally short recesses at the middle of the session, both forenoon and afternoon, and a long one at noon. Any whispering, talking or laughing, or moving about brings the prompt command, "Order in court."

This is indeed very much like a school and those of us who were fortunate enough to attend coeducational institutions could not help feeling very much at home, for,

"Men are only boys grown tall,
Hearts don't change much, after all."

As to all the old bugaboos and lions in the path they simply did not exist. From beginning to end there was absolutely nothing to offend, quite the reverse. Any little courtesy that the ordinary, decent citizen would show to the women of his household, or his guests, was shown to the women jurors. The men were from various callings—salesman, rancher, contractor, engineer, real estate dealer, shoe merchant, lumber dealer, electrical fixture dealer, were some of them. The women were many of them club women, several from the Friday Morning Club, founded by Madame Severance, a Boston woman. One, Mrs. Barr, was wife of the city editor of one of our papers. Another, Mrs. Florence Collins Porter, had been superintendent of schools, owner and editor of a paper and is still active in good works.

AT the beginning of the session the men who asked to be excused formed a line that extended the entire width of the spacious court room, but when the women who wished to be excused were called only a half dozen went forward. One had just moved and was excused till later. Another had three little children, very small and young, and was three miles from a street car. She was very promptly excused, as was another who had five and no help. A woman who was a manager of a ranch was told she was exempt, and another who had charge of the war work on a certain day was excused on that day each week. A woman who served was a ranch manager and was excused one week, when necessary, to serve that week at a later time. The judge very promptly and courteously thanked the women for not asking to be excused when they could serve and said he had expected a long line with many excuses.

The cases were mostly damage suits for injuries by autos or street cars, arson, or things of that sort, not criminal cases.

Sometimes the juries were equally divided as to sex and once the judge asked if the women thought they would line up and hold out against the men on any question. He was promptly answered in the negative.

Women were the plaintiffs in several cases and it seemed no worse that a woman should sit in a court room as a juror than for her to sit there to be quizzed by lawyers trying her case.

ONCE a lawyer in summing up a case forgot and began in the old way, "Gentlemen of the jury." The judge interrupted, "What about the rest of them?" The lawyer corrected himself and proceeded.

One young lawyer asked the writer how she liked being on a jury, and when she answered that it had been a very pleasant experience he informed her that he liked the women jurors; they paid such good attention. Why not? They have been trained to look after details all their lives.

Another lawyer had for a client an old man who had testified to one thing at one time and to another at another time. When the lawyer began to present his plea to the jury he acknowledged this but pleaded his age and feebleness and gesturing dramatically he began very airily, "But what if he has contradicted himself, an oath is a mere form and—"

Down came the judge's hand smartly on his desk. "Here," he called peremptorily, "none of that, you are not allowed to talk like that in this court, an oath is a sacred thing."

At the end, Judge Munro, whose keen eyes and active mind took in everything, said that in the beginning it had been uncertain as to how a mixed jury would serve, and he thought some attorneys had feared the men on the jury would object to women jurors. But he had watched—and it would be necessary to sit in his court room to know what that means, how he remembered faces and names and who was to be excused and why, when a question had been asked before, etc.,—he had watched, and the men and women jurors had shown perfect courtesy to each other, there had been no friction, it had been a success. It had also been a very pleasant month for him, and he should always remember his first month with a mixed jury.

Probably there was no one who would say it had been anything but pleasant.

KEEPING UP WITH THE SENATE

# Spring Styles

## South Dakota to the Fore

AT the special session of the South Dakota Legislature just ended, called by Governor Norbeck for the purpose of enacting emergency legislation made necessary by present war conditions, the men of South Dakota placed that state in the lead in ideal citizenship.

In his recommendations to the Legislature, Governor Norbeck said that citizens, only, should vote:

"Under our present constitution those who have declared their intention to become citizens have enjoyed practically all the rights of citizens, including holding offices of public trust. In some places they have held such positions for a great many years, yet now claim exemption from military service on the grounds that they are aliens. I recommend that the Equal Suffrage Amendment now pending, be amended so as to require full citizenship as a basis for all suffrage."

In response to such recommendation Senator Marvick of Roberts County introduced a resolution relating to the question of citizenship. This amends the present law which permits aliens to vote after having declared their intentions to become citizens and receiving their first papers. South Dakota is one of seven states in the union which permit such action. The law bearing upon this question is Section 1 of Article VII of the state constitution, being the one affected also by the woman suffrage amendment passed by the Legislature in its 1917 session and before the voters for ratification at the coming election in November. Some discussion arose as to the advisability of amending the woman suffrage amendment in this manner; but after due deliberation the members of the Legislature decided that at this critical time the qualifications for citizenship should be the same for both men and women, and the measure passed both houses by a large majority. By this action it has been made possible for the men and women of South Dakota to engage in an active campaign for true American citizenship regardless of sex. South Dakota suffragists welcome the amendment as strengthening the woman suffrage case. They say that only the alien will vote against the amended amendment. Headed by Mrs. John L. Pyle, of Huron, a number of leading South Dakota women watched the amendment spin through its victorious course in the Pierre Legislature and all are united in praise of the Governor and the legislators who initiated and carried through this measure for truer citizenship.

## Get-Together Convention

MARCH went out like a lamb in Tennessee with the two suffrage organizations of the state lying down together inside of the new Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association, headed by one of the most effective and popular women in the state, Mrs. Leslie Warner, of Nashville. Well in advance of the event it was a foregone conclusion among suffragists throughout the state that Mrs. Warner was the woman *par excellence* under whom all the suffrage forces could re-assemble.

MRS. LESLIE WARNER

MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY, who had served so ably and efficiently as president of the Tennessee Suffrage Association, Incorporated, had been elected one of the vice-presidents of the national organization, and so was not able to serve as the head of the state organization another term. Miss Margaret Irwin, of Chattanooga, president of the Tennessee Association, had married and moved to another state.

Mrs. Warner held the confidence and friendship of both organizations and as the great need of concerted action had been felt for a long time, there had been rejoicing ever since it was announced at a meeting of the Nashville League that she had consented to accede to the demands made upon her by leaders in both state organizations and unaffiliated leagues to head a unified suffrage body.

In the past three years innumerable efforts have been made, in the utmost good faith, to accomplish such an end. Every one wanted a unified body. It now remains for Mrs. Warner to meet this need and this desire.

MRS. WARNER has promised that, given an amalgamation of the suffrage ranks, Tennessee will have one of the most powerful state bodies in the country.

For several years past the greater part of her energies has been given to the suffrage cause. She not only is an ardent believer in the cause, but has been one of the most active and popular exponents of it in Tennessee. Her wide experience, knowledge of public affairs and extensive acquaintance quickly placed her as a leader in suffrage.

The other officers elected were: Mrs. A. S. Buchanan, Memphis, honorary president; Miss Hannah J. Price, Morristown, vice-president at large; Mrs. Robert Beattie, Memphis, vice-president West Tennessee; Miss Annie Lee Myer, Carthage, vice-president Middle Tennessee; Mrs. Lucy D. Winslow, Harriman, vice-president East Tennessee; Miss Addie Lawrence, Nashville, corresponding secretary; Miss Cornelia Barksdale, Nashville, recording secretary; Miss Mabel Chumley, Chattanooga, treasurer; Mrs. William Conner, Memphis, auditor. Mrs. E. G. Willingham, Memphis, was elected congressional chairman.

# In State Work

## War Will Help Them Win

THE Michingan suffrage campaign was launched with a will at the thirty-second annual convention of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association held at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, March 25-27. Something of the temper of this campaign may be gained from a statement made by Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, of Detroit, who was elected to lead the suffragists through their campaign year:

"Suffrage will win in Michigan next autumn. The war will help us win. If European nations in this war have seen that women should vote, then the United States, the main democracy of the world, must see it soon, or its democracy will be open to question."

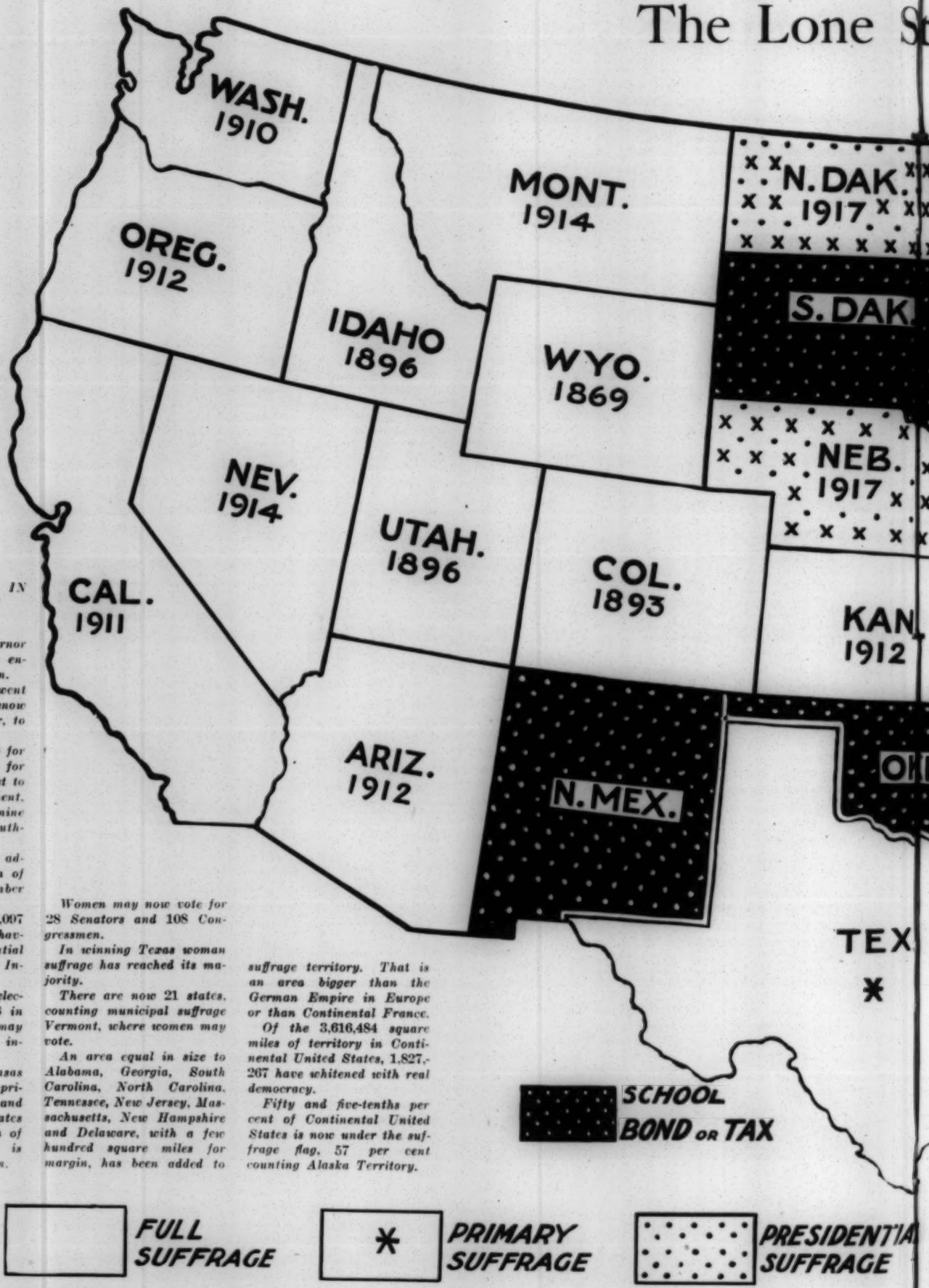
Michigan will make organization the keystone of the campaign. Already plans are well under way for the complete organization of all districts. In the midst of intensive campaigning the suffragists will not neglect the war work which they have been carrying on.

Board meetings, a suffrage supper, a "woman's war service" program and a mass meeting were each of outstanding interest in the three-day convention. Among those who made special contributions to the program were Mrs. Catt, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, vice-president of the Equal Suffrage League of Wayne County; Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee; Mrs. G. Edgar Allen, Chairman Detroit Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense; Mrs. Orton H. Clark, the retiring president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. C. R. Wilson, president of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs; Hon. William C. Manchester, Hon. James Schermerhorn, and Rev. Dr. Gaius Glenn Atkins of the First Congregational Church; Hon. Charles Flowers, Judge Alfred J. Murphy, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio State Suffrage Association.

A feature of the convention was the lively interest manifested by Michigan women's organizations other than suffrage. Among those who promised the assistance and cooperation of their associations were Miss Sadie Alley, president Detroit Teachers' Association; Mrs. A. E. Bulson, president Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Bina M. West, supreme commander Woman's Benefit Association, Ladies of the Maccabees; Dr. Emma A. Bauer, Ladies of the Maccabees; Miss Jennie Buell, Michigan State Grange; Mrs. E. L. Calkins, president Michigan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Dr. Mary Stevens, president of the College Equal Suffrage League.

The officers elected to guide the Michigan organization through its campaign are: President, Mrs. Percy J. Farrell, Detroit; first vice-president, Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, Detroit; second vice-president, Mrs. G. W. Patterson, Ann Arbor; third vice-president, Mrs. Huntley, Russell, Grand Rapids; recording secretary, Mrs. A. H. Cote, Port Huron; treasurer, Mrs. William F. Blake, Grand Rapids; first auditor, Mrs. Daniel Quirk, Ypsilanti; second auditor, Miss Irene Kleinstuck, Kalamazoo; Michigan member, national executive council, Dr. Blanche M. Haines, St. Joseph.

# The Lone S




*THE LONE STAR IN THE LONE STAR STATE.*

*On March 26 Governor Hobby signed the bill enfranchising Texas women.*

*On that day Texas went from coal black to snow white with a single star, to match Arkansas.*

*The single star stands for full primary suffrage for women, amounting almost to complete enfranchisement, since primaries determine elections in these two southern states.*

*The victory means an addition of 999,166 women of voting age to the number previously enfranchised.*

*There are now 11,121,097 women over 21 in states having complete or presidential suffrage. (This includes Indiana.)*

*Texas adds 20 more electoral votes, making 198 in whose choice women may participate; 213 if you include Indiana's 15.*

*In Texas and Arkansas women can vote at the primaries for Congressmen and Senators, making 14 states in all where the election of federal representatives is participated in by women.*

*Women may now vote for 28 Senators and 108 Congressmen.*

*In winning Texas woman suffrage has reached its majority.*

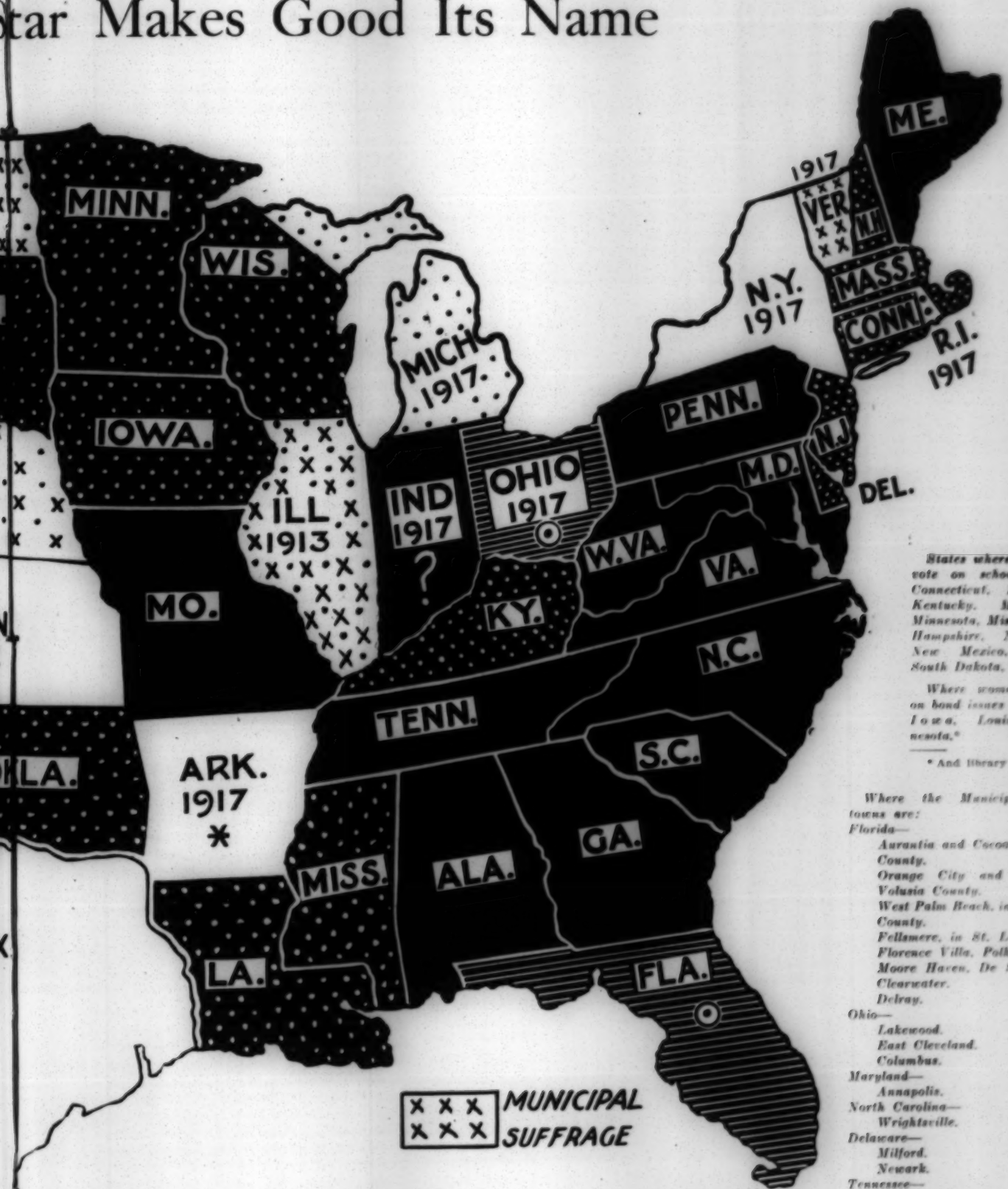
*There are now 21 states, counting municipal suffrage Vermont, where women may vote.*

*An area equal in size to Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Delaware, with a few hundred square miles for margin, has been added to suffrage territory. That is an area bigger than the German Empire in Europe or than Continental France.*

*Of the 3,616,484 square miles of territory in Continental United States, 1,827,267 have whitened with real democracy.*

*Fifty and five-tenths per cent of Continental United States is now under the suffrage flag, 57 per cent counting Alaska Territory.*

# tar Makes Good Its Name




*States where women may vote on school questions:* Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

*Where women may vote on bond issues or taxations:* Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota.*

* And library trustees.

*Where the Municipal Suffrage towns are:*

*Florida—*
- Aurantia and Cocoa, in Brevard County.
- Orange City and Deland, in Volusia County.
- West Palm Beach, in Palm Beach County.
- Fellsmere, in St. Lucie County.
- Florence Villa, Polk County.
- Moore Haven, De Soto County.
- Clearwater.
- Delray.

*Ohio—*
- Lakewood.
- East Cleveland.
- Columbus.

*Maryland—*
- Annapolis.

*North Carolina—*
- Wrightsville.

*Delaware—*
- Milford.
- Newark.

*Tennessee—*
- Lookout Mountain.

PRESIDENTIAL & MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE IN CHARTER CITIES

NO SUFFRAGE

# Women and Parties

BY a two to one vote the City Committee of the New York Suffrage Party this week went on record with a resolution to the effect that the Party's officers, assembly district leaders and election district captains be permitted to take any office in any political party without having thereby to sever their official connection with the Suffrage Party.

Last November this question was discussed as part of the whole question of non-partisanship and at that time the consensus of opinion was against it. In reversing the earlier decision the City Party recognizes the changes that the suffrage is working out in the suffrage organization's power to function. To the surprise of many, the ideal of non-partisanship proved to have several vulnerable heels which public-spirited men promptly filled full of darts.

For one thing, it was pointed out that women had not adequately considered their obligation to enroll in the primaries. "You are always talking about choosing high-grade candidates," said the men, "yet here you are inclined to belittle enrolling in the primaries as being of political rather than of civic interest. Just remember, please, that if you don't select your party and go enroll in it for the primary you forfeit your right to help choose a candidate in any party. If it is important to pick able and upright citizens as candidates, it is important for you to help do the picking."

Still another point of attack developed. "If you are so afraid to be Democrats and Republicans and Socialists and Prohibitionists along with the men, what do you want to be? A woman party by yourselves? Thought there had been enough segregation in politics."

And again: "The representative women of the city happen to be identified, district by district, with the Suffrage Party in an official capacity. If you keep them tied exclusively to the Suffrage Party's apron strings, don't you see that the men have to choose the less representative women for active work in the party machinery? Do you want that to happen? Will it be creditable to the woman's cause for it to happen?"

On the other hand, the supporters of the old policy within the City Committee's ranks put up an urgent argument. "It was all right, they said, "for individuals from the ranks of the Party to make political alignments, but for a woman to try to serve the Party in an official capacity while serving a political party machine in some similar capacity would work about as happily as it usually did when one tried to serve two masters. The value of the woman to the Party in official capacity lay in her being non-partisan, so that the women of all parties responded alike to her influence and instructions with no thought of her politics.

"When it comes time to get out the vote in November, how is the suffrage leader of an assembly district who is also the Republican machine leader for that district, going to escape the accusation that she got out the Republican vote and let the Democratic sleep? Or vice versa?"

It was just here that the non-partisan advocates met the full force of woman's faith in her new political role. "We don't admit the point of application between the two masters," said the non-partisans, "because *we are never going to be mastered by any political party.* If we can't be Democrats and Republicans and still be fair and square suffrage leaders, we haven't much of a contribution to bring to the ballot box."

In the result, the City Party remains a non-partisan organization, but members or officials can now engage as individuals in direct activity along the political lines of their own choice. The resolutions setting forth the general policy which the party will pursue in the immediate future read as follows:

*Resolved,* That the New York City Woman Suffrage Party continue under its present form of organization along borough, assembly district, and election district lines until after the ratification of the Federal Amendment in New York state and until the completion of its plan for the education of the woman voters; and that the party as an organization continue its non-partisan policy, so that it may retain the confidence of and serve impartially the women of all political parties.

*Resolved,* That it is the policy of the New York Woman Suffrage Party to advise each woman voter to enroll in the political party of her choice, in order that women may vote at the primaries, help to select suitable candidates for office, and efficient members to serve on the committees of the various political parties; and that the officers, leaders, and captains of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City be permitted to take any office in any political party.

GET OFF THE MAP!

## In, Not At

Keeping in mind that nowadays when you speak of women and parties you mean women in the parties not at them, it is pertinent to mention that:

MRS. RUTH LITT of East Patchogue, well known as a suffrage worker, is now woman Republican leader of her county, having been chosen chairman of the woman's auxilliary of the county committee. Henry P. Tuthill, chairman of the Suffolk County Republican Committee, made the appointment.

MRS. JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY of New York City, who has been chosen to represent New York state on the Women's Advisory Committee of the National Democratic Committee, became prominently identified with Democratic politics long before New York women were granted the suffrage. She was one of the organizers of the Women's Democratic Club of New York city and has repeatedly been elected its president. She is president of the more recently organized Woman's National Democratic League as well.

THE East Side Protective Association, canvassing the lower east side to ascertain how the 200,000 new voters in that district were planning to use their vote, gathered some interesting data. Some of the things the canvassers reported were:

"The women were resolved to use their ballot to gain more playgrounds and cleaner streets.

"Every effort will be made to get the men to take out citizenship papers.

"The men being too busy at their labors during the day and often too tired at night to gather political information for themselves, may depend upon their wives to keep them informed.

## Magna cum Laude

THE TEXAS EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, affiliated to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has good cause to be jubilant over the success of its campaign for primary suffrage. It took just two weeks from the time the bill was reported out of the house committee for it to receive the signature of Governor W. R. Hobby and become a law. Early in July Texas women will be privileged to exercise their right of primary suffrage. The primary campaign had as leaders Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Nonie B. Mahoney, prominent state suffragist and a member of the executive board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. I. Jalonick, president of the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. E. B. Reppert, of Dallas, state press chairman; Mrs. O. F. Ellington, Dallas, who was president of Arkansas at the time the primary suffrage bill passed in that state, and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Potter, of Tyler, congressional chairman.

One of the strong allies of the Texas Suffrage Association was President Wilson, who wrote, expressing the hope that the primary measure would become a law. The letter was read in the Texas Senate.

It was back in January, 1917, that a primary suffrage bill was first reported out of committee by the Texas Legislature, with a favorable majority, but it afterwards died on the Senate calendar. The following month a primary bill was introduced in the Arkansas Legislature and on March 6, by signature of the governor, it became Arkansas law. The Texas Equal Suffrage Association, undaunted by the unfavorable result of the measure in the Texas Legislature, and encouraged by the success of the similar measure in Arkansas, renewed the campaign at the special session this year—to be rewarded with the victory that was so well deserved.

# Foreign Notes

## The New Woman in Mexico

HERMILA GALINDO, the woman who ran last year for the Mexican Congress, thus tells the history and purposes of her paper, *La Mujer Moderna*, the only Mexican periodical edited and published by a woman:

"Identified with the movement of liberation initiated by constitutionalism in my country in 1913," says Senorita Galindo, "I have taken advantage of the brilliant historical opportunity that this epoch has presented by advocating in my review two very prominent tendencies: The Feminist Ideal, now of great interest all over the world, and which I have for the first time initiated in my country, and the Ideal of Revolutionary Reform, which has very deeply affected Mexican nationality.

"I feel assured that my newspaper campaign in behalf of feminism has been productive by opening a deep furrow in the spirit of my countrywomen, who at this actual historical moment are hastening with ardent enthusiasm to organize associations, to collaborate with the press by demonstrating their ideals of redemption and of betterment in intellectual, economical, political and moral respects, and who will soon have a share in the electoral campaign in the State of Guanajuato for the designation of officials for public positions.

"That state is the first federal entity in my country where the vote has been granted in favor of Mexican women. Feminism is gaining impetus in Yucatan, where already there have been held two Congresses that have had great prominence, and there is awaited, in divers states of the Mexican Confederation, some transcendental events that shall indicate the unmistakable triumph in behalf of the privileges of Mexican women, who in the future will have legislation that will protect them from the great injustices that they have had to bear during a long period of infamous and painful tyranny."

## Getting Out the Vote

GETTING out the vote in Great Britain seems to present the same elements of concern on the other side of the water as on this.

The provision of polling stations in such numbers, and so distributed as to enable everyone on the register to vote without walking a long distance, is one of the minor questions to which the attention of the new women voters is turning.

Party agents in former elections were familiar with two forms of the difficulty of getting voters to the polls. In thickly populated areas the polling station was sure to be the center of a dense crowd at certain times of the day, while in country districts it was often difficult, even with the aid of every conveyance which could be pressed into the service, to get men from outlying farms and hamlets to record their votes.

These difficulties will be greater still at the next election unless provision is made for a number of new polling stations. The great addition to the electorate will increase the congestion in the towns, and in the country motors will be unprocurable and horse-conveyance scarce.

Clause 31 of the Representation of the People Act puts on the County Councils and Town Councils the duty of providing polling stations in such manner as to give to all electors in the constituency reasonable facilities for voting, and the British suffragists are urged to keep their eye on this point as an election approaches, "and to remember that the enthusiasm which would lead them to walk five miles, if necessary, to vote is not shared by every woman who was enfranchised under the Representation of the People Act."

Already British women are reaping the first fruits of victory in the attention which is being paid to them by the political parties. Whatever their attitude may have been in former days—hostility, indifference, support—all parties are accepting the *fait accompli* with philosophy, and even in some cases, with enthusiasm.

Speaking to a gathering of Liberal Party agents, Mr. Asquith expressed himself thus hopefully as to the future: "Whatever our views may have been in days gone by as to the expediency or inexpediency of this particular measure of enfranchisement, we are all now as good citizens prepared, not only to acquiesce in it, but to acquiesce in it heartily and hopefully, and with good will. And we, as Liberals, I am sure, are looking—and we shall not look in vain—for the active cooperation of the new women voters with those of our own sex in carrying on the great work of Liberal reform."

## Woman's Sphere in France

THE indomitable spirit of the French women who are fighting tremendous battles in the field of industry, that men may be spared for the front line battles, has aroused the admiration and the wonder of the world. "Next to our soldiers it is to the French woman that we owe victory," says Millerand in the *Revue Bleue*. "Her efforts permit France to live behind the lines while men are battling at the front."

At first the women of France were chiefly engaged in those industries directly concerned in the manufacture of war material, but now they have gone out into the larger industrial life until they are to be found in practically every trade. In the metal, the stone and leather trades, in the glass industries, in the sawmills, in the food industries where they conduct dairies and manufacture conserves, biscuits and prepared foods, in the sugar industries, in wine-making, in lead pencil-making, in gas works, and in the manufacture of drugs, chemicals and asphyxiating gas women are to be found in considerable numbers. The industries requiring greater precision, such as the making of files and compasses, have also attracted women.

Statistics show that the number entering the metal trades is increasing rapidly. In certain French cities 14 to 30 per cent of all employes in these trades are women. In the manufacture of porcelain products in 33 establishments nearly half are women. Despite the fact that France points with great pride to Mme. Curie and to other notable professional women, as a nation she has been slow to welcome women in the professional fields.

## His Old-Fashioned Wife

*SHE'S a dear little mother; I'm sure there's no other*
*Quite so old-fashioned as she.*
*She's 'gainst most the fads, the tattlers and gads;*
*She's a little home body, you see.*

*Low necks she taboos, also boots for shoes,*
*And the skirt that goes with them, you know.*
*She always keeps Sunday, leaves work for blue Monday;*
*Abhors the sensational show.*

*You should just see her shrug, when you say "Bunny Hug,"*
*Or mention the fox trot or glide.*
*She blushes with shame when she meets a fair dame*
*A-riding on horseback astride.*

*She studies a lot, keeps up to a dot*
*With all the real news of the day,*
*Her Bible she reads, believes in its creeds,*
*And strives to its precepts obey.*

*Now Dad doesn't read (he can't see the need)*
*Except sports and markets and such.*
*You know he's a man, and therefore he can*
*Vote without knowing things, much.*

*He came one day, fair carried away*
*With a lot of anti-suffragette stuff.*
*He quite lost his poise, and made such a noise*
*(To me it all sounded like bluff.)*

*No woman, he thought, who'd been rightly taught*
*The polls would ever go near.*
*"You can wager your life that my little wife*
*Wouldn't go. Now, would you, my dear?"*

*A bright roguish smile on her lips played the while,*
*As she brushed a speck from his coat.*
*Then she lifted her head and quite firmly said:*
*"Yes, love: I think I should vote."*

*Poor Dad was dumfounded, his arguments grounded!*
*He's getting new visions of life.*
*When he straightens the tangle, sees from the right angle,*
*He'll be proud of his old-fashioned wife.*

SUSIE FORT CLARY.

---

Mrs. Mine Kato, a woman of 68 years, has, according to the *Japanese American Commercial Weekly*, enrolled herself in a Tokio school as student of "European music, English and various women's arts."

# THE CLOTHES AND THE WORK

MARJORIE TRUE GREGG

## Putting Pockets on the Eternal Feminine

HERE is a college girl who has been putting her Radcliffe-trained brains for a whole year into the evolution of trousers for women. And has finally invented, patented and put on the market a garment she claims to be fitted for all the needs of woman, from housecleaning to business.

Miss Marjorie True Gregg, inventor of "putnees," came from Colorado, where she did not vote, having left before she was twenty-one to get her Boston and Radcliffe education. She began her bifurcated meditations when the war brought to an acute issue woman's long grievance against her man-designed feminine toggery.

"Even women's riding trousers," sighed Miss Gregg, "have been designed to accentuate the bigness of her hips and the smallness of her ankles. They have left no possible reserves for her knock-knees, if she has them."

That women's clothes are a big modern issue, Miss Gregg is sure. And these clothes must have "good lines when in action," she asserts. "It's all very well to dress woman up like a paper doll, as the man costumier does, but he has made no provision for her stooping over, when the masculine trouser is distinctly unbecoming because the fullness is all in the wrong place, and no provision for her lifting her arms without having to come apart at the waistband. Then think how her usefulness is hampered by her lack of pockets?

"It's a genuine ethical contribution to the world's progress to give woman the right kind of clothes in which to carry on her part of the world's work."

## Women on the Farm

WOMEN are urged by the Department of Agriculture to become farm specialists by taking courses in agricultural schools. The division of Agricultural Instruction has planned courses intended to fit women to become experts in certain lines of farm work and its officials say there are few farm specialties in which properly trained women cannot do as well as men. Many women applying to organizations to "do farm work" indicate by their appeals that they do not realize that skilled labor is needed. Department officials say that the woman who is convinced that her duty to her country demands that she become an agriculturist should fit herself by thorough training. The "woman farm hand," they say, is not a natural development in this country where the tendency of the farm laborer is to become a farm owner, and where there is no peasant class. The emphasis of the Department is laid on those studies which will make the girl a specialist; and in the South, where the Government is urging the farmer to diversify his crops and plant more foodstuffs in place of cotton, emphasis is laid on the poultry-keeping and dairying work for women and girls, those industries being largely in the hands of women in that section.

An increased number of women and girls are taking agricultural courses.

## "Food in War and Peace"

THE United States Food Administration, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, has issued a pamphlet containing a series of lessons for the special use of clubs and neighborhood groups, showing what the nation is asked to do about the food supply, and why. The lessons have been prepared in response to many requests for a simple and brief statement of the kind and quantity of food needed for health, and ways in which changes may safely be made so that the requests of the Food Administration for saving, substituting, and using the various foods may be intelligently, rather than arbitrarily obeyed.

Each lesson has been prepared by a specialist whose authority is unquestioned. United States Food Administrator Hoover has explained the present situation in his discussion of "Food and the War"; Dr. Graham Lusk of the Advisory Committee on Food Utilizations of the Food Administration, has told us what food we should use for a day, and has explained "calories" and other puzzling terms; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, who is associated with the Food Administration and with the War Trade Board, and who has spent much time abroad since the war began, has told us about wheat, why we should save it and how to use it. Other lessons have been written by Dr. C. F. Langworthy and Miss Caroline Hunt of the Office of Home Economics, and Dr. Charles J. Brand of the United States Office of Markets, Department of Agriculture; by Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins; Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel, of Yale, and Dr. Ruth Wheeler of the University of Illinois. Miss Ida M. Tarbell has written the introduction to the lessons.

A number of practical suggestions and some recipes have been added by the editors to each of these papers, as well as a few references, and a list of lantern slides.

The lessons may be obtained in each state from the Federal Food Administrator. A limited free edition has been issued. Arrangements may also be made with the Federal Food Administrator for the use of the lantern slides.

## Northern Garden Bulletin Ready

THE United States Department of Agriculture has issued for free distribution Farmers' Bulletin 937, "The Farm Garden in the North," designed particularly for use in the northern and western states.

Need for increased food production has directed unusual attention to the importance of home gardening. The new bulletin is designed to help new gardeners as well as experienced ones. Among the topics treated are:

Location, plan and arrangement of the garden, preparation of the soil, manures and fertilizers, seeds and plants, amount of seed for a family of four, hot beds and cold frames, the seed bed, seed sowing, depth of planting and distance apart, transplanting, hardening off, setting plants in the open, time of planting, succession and rotation of crops, cultivation of garden crops, irrigation of garden crops, fall and winter care, insects and diseases affecting garden crops, storage of surplus vegetables, cultural hints for the various garden crops.

## In What States

THE Department of Agriculture is immediately to ascertain, through its 2,000 agents, in what states the farmers want women, and the kind of farm work for which there is a demand for woman labor, and will furnish, through its extensive service, the lists of trained women who might be available as leaders if training camps for women farm helpers were established.

# James McCreery & Co.

*5th Avenue* *34th Street*

Modern Facilities

***Storage of Furs***

**Absolute Protection at Nominal Cost**

Furs are thoroughly cleaned, without charge, by skilled workmen who remove all dust and moth eggs before placing them in the DRY COLD STORAGE VAULT on the premises. which is fire, damp and moth proof.


# Correspondence

## Democracy in Kansas

To the Editor of The Woman Citizen:

Aside from my many years' interest in W. C. T. U. and suffrage, my thoughts fly back to my old Chautauqua County birthplace, though most of my long life has been spent in the West. Kansas isn't so attractive to those who "live on scenery" but to those who seek deeper, Kansas is very attractive. Ever since Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Olympia Brown went over the ground—some of the time in an ox-cart—sowing seed, there has been a steady growth of interest in genuine democracy. We don't forget the noble men who had already prepared the soil with their own lives.

Here is a city of about 70,000 made up of Americans—largely young people, when they came from every state in the Union "to better themselves." A city of fine schools and churches, beautiful homes—progressive—for we have women on our school boards and always on our election boards.

In the old days crowds of men, many of them redolent of tobacco and whiskey, crowded around the polls and discussed politics in strong language. Nothing of that now. The finest car with its load must stop when within 100 feet of the polls—no soliciting within that zone, and the man in overalls is just as courteous to the crowds awaiting their turn to a booth as the officials. Suffrage is so fixed in our minds that when a man is up for office it doesn't seem to occur to us whether he believes in suffrage. When he announces himself as a candidate he gets that in early. Years ago a prominent gifted man said to the state secretary of the Y. W. C. T. U., who is an ardent suffragist also—"You needn't send me any suffrage literature. I want none of it. Save your postage." That was years ago and last year he was up for the Legislature and at the very head of his list was his belief in equal suffrage.

M. F. Ladd.

Wichita, Kansas.

## Government Ownership

To the Editor of The Woman Citizen:

THE best kind of regulation of public utilities is that obtained through government ownership. When regulation is sought by any means short of ownership the results are unsatisfactory. Such a régime is not wholly unlike the boasted regulation of the liquor traffic through license or local option. The mistake always stares us in the face and stands a constant reminder of the better way. It has been urged that there is less enterprise and activity in public than in private ownership—that there will be less incentive to discovery and invention when competition is removed by the elimination of the private character of the most important of the common utilities.

A very trite yet a very truthful saying is this: "Corporations have no souls," and the two sides in most of the modern day strikes are in evidence. Now a good way to meet such soullessness is through government ownership—taking the great lines of activity out of private hands or, what is better still, out of the hands of those who in corporations will do what in a private capacity they will not dare to do. To be sure the non-enforcement of law will be encountered in every aspect of the case but the probabilities are that government ownership will afford the masses a prompter and more effective redress than is at present obtained.

While it has been discovered that the masses move slowly, yet they move with a sure and certain tread when they do move, and many a professional, wily politician has had to meet a stern and a relentless judgment because of his neglect or indifference. "The greatest good to the greatest number" or "Charity to all with malice toward none," should be the slogan in all commercial and industrial relations, and government ownership affords the largest opportunity for the operation of such principles to obtain. And the trend of affairs in both government and church points to the coming of such a happy era. Monarchy, plutocracy, classocracy and party-ocracy must give way to democracy.

E. H. Parkinson, D.D.

Los Angeles, Cal.


**STRAWBERRIES**

***Everbearing strawberries.*** **A full crop of large delicious berries in September and October. We sell the plants and furnish full cultural directions with each order. Send your order NOW before you forget it.**

**Burroughs Nursery, Deep River, Conn.**

# How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

## The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"Of *course* I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I *do* remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced me to you at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of this speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in" even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that, before the evening is over." And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of the guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn, Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this, I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd, the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests gave him in rapid order.

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember, whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"*You can do this just as easily as I do.* Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth "was originally very faulty. Yes it was—a really *poor* memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can call instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did: I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in forty-eight states to find that I had learned in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson *stuck*. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from C. Louis Allen, who at 32 years is president of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of the famous fire extinguisher:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure pleasure all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instruction and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

Mr. Allen didn't put it a bit too strong.

The Roth Course is priceless! I can absolutely *count* on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't *sure*. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident, and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years, to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and *see* instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in *our* office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real Name, H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is just a bit from a letter of his that I saw last week:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100% in a week and 1,000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in *increased earning power* will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES

### Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course send only $5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

**Independent Corporation**

Division of Business Education, 119 West 40th St., New York

*Publishers of The Independent (and Harper's Weekly)*

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you $5.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

.....

.....

Woman C. 468


# The Book Stall

TO understand May Sinclair's novel, "The Tree of Heaven," it is necessary to know her recent book on philosophy, "A Defence of Idealism." Hints of the same study of personal identity gleam through every page of her story. Miss Sinclair's stories are less romances than investigations into psychological reactions. The whole plot of this latest book is the effect the war has upon one British family. But it is also a study of the resistance of the individual to the crowd mind. It is no more a copy of "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" because it shows an entire family tested by the war, than it is a copy of Hugh Walpole's "Dark Forest" because it dwells on the psychic phenomenon of telepathy. It is deeply philosophical, a better defence of idealism than the writer's scientific treatise. It is frankly religious in an orthodox, almost bourgeois, fashion which would have been howled down by literary cults before 1914. All the little gods of that time have hidden their faces and some apocalyptic wonder has come in their stead. This has revealed itself to such writers as H. G. Wells, Hugh Walpole and May Sinclair. An austerity of prophetic symbolism, a real presence seems evident to them all, and whatever it is, it is born of the war. The white light of it beats upon their pages. Miss Sinclair had won her way to the forefront of English writers, if not by the appearance of her first widely known novel, "The Divine Fire," certainly by the ruthless analysis in "The Three Sisters."

Between "The Belfry," her first story of the war, and her present novel there lie two years of deepening understanding. The "Tree of Heaven" is more tender, more poignant, more interpretative than any English novel the war has yet produced. Some volumes of French personal letters are in the same vein.

The Macmillan Co., N. Y., $1.60.

THOSE who have been eagerly awaiting the detailed story of the proceedings of the National Suffragists' Forty-ninth Annual Convention at Washington in December will be glad to know that *The* 1917 *Hand Book of the National American Woman Suffrage Association* is now on sale at the New York headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue (price 50 cents per copy or 30 cents in quantities of 25 or more). This hand book, edited by Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary for the National, contains in addition to a complete record of the Convention's proceedings, the full text of the speech by the president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and of those of the other officers. It gives an intimate picture of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Bureau of Education at work in its official headquarters in New York City, and of the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co.'s yearly output. It shows the National Association actively waging its campaign at Washington, D. C., its presidential suffrage campaigns, and its state campaigns, including, of course, victorious New York.

THE attention of suffragist lecturers and speakers is called to the Memory Course advertised in the two preceding columns. It will be reviewed at length in the Book Stall in a forthcoming issue by a member of the *Woman Citizen* staff who is making a practical test of it.

# In the National's Mail Bag

"Queen Anne a woman?" queried a Massachusetts man thoughtfully the other day. "Why, I always thought it was a kind of a house." He was just as proud of his discovery as the National American Woman Suffrage Association is of the one it has just made. This is the National's discovery: Files have no inherent, heaven-endowed right of sole ownership over all the wit and humor, the heartaches and triumphs which come in the National's mail bag. There are books of letters purporting to reveal the secrets of foreign courts that haven't half the punch of Harriet Taylor Upton's on our own domestic brand of suffrage secrets out in Ohio. The letters published by a self-made son display far less ingenuity than those from suffrage campaigners. If Abelard and Heloise were to try it again they could learn much about the art of chronicling real self-sacrificing devotion from the correspondents of the National Suffrage Association. So the files are to be opened. And hereafter letters to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and the rest of the National Board may be read in this column of the *Woman Citizen*—another good reason for getting into that subscription contest. No other magazine offers you these privileges. Step right up, ladies and gentlemen. We are starting with this from the program of the Michigan state suffrage convention.

## Bonnets and Votes

Everything has not been said after all. A Texas man has advanced a brand new one—that because of their interest in Easter bonnets women ought not to be permitted to vote. Here is the reply of the Dallas *Journal:* "It might be urged that men are more interested in food than in the Federal Constitution, which although true in a sense, is not an argument against male suffrage."

## 1500 Miles from Wall Street

"We have sublet half of our $115 a month headquarters for $100 a month. That saves $700 for our campaign fund. We will share with our tenants the time and salary of an expert stenographer. That means $350 more for the campaign fund."

## Clear in Nebraska

It was very clear, oh, very clear indeed, the newspaper clipping which the triumphant Nebraska women send about the district court decision on their Presidential suffrage case. That was what was said by a famous, oh, a very famous lawyer and a member of the national committee of the—perhaps it would be best not to say which party. "But," added the lawyer, "I will submit a brief on it—later." Meantime, here is the translation of the youngest-looking of the office stenographers: "The court says the women have the right to enjoin the secretary of state from printing the suffrage referendum on the ballots. So now the women can bring into the court the petition which was circulated to get the suffrage referendum on the ballots. The women say they have enough evidence of fraud to have the petition thrown out. If the petition is thrown out, the way is cleared back to the presidential suffrage given the women by their last state Legislature."

What we want to know is, why didn't the reporter write it that way? Being merely a voter and therefore not obliged like the women of Nebraska to pretend to super-intelligence we say if the women of Nebraska read things like that clipping every day and understand them, they ought to be given the vote and the food department and railroad control and the management of the shipyards. They could manage 'em all.

## Farthest North

Once a year the Dawson members of the Canadian Northwestern Mounted Police take mail to the far northern settlement, Fort McPherson. On their last trip they took with them a suffrage petition from Mrs. C. J. Perkins of Dawson and brought back the signature of every man in the community. The use of crutches did not prevent Mrs. Perkins from taking an active part in organizing New Mexico for suffrage, and she served as its state president from 1895-1897. The formation of cataracts on both eyes has not prevented her now from seeing the need and opportunity for further service. Mrs. Perkins writes: "My object in sending these papers is to show how even the helpless and unfortunate can do their bit."

THE MAIL CARRIER.


YOUR VOTE AND HOW TO USE IT

BY MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

*With a Foreword by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.*

This book, officially adopted by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, makes its appearance simultaneously with the need for it. It answers all the questions which women who are to use the vote for the first time are asking, and is filled with information for those who desire to learn the essentials of good citizenship. The author, one of the principal woman suffrage leaders, is Chairman of Organization of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. *12mo, Cloth, 75 cents.*

*By mail, prepaid, 83 cents.*

HARPER & BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOOKS BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

| | Post Paid |
|---|---|
| IN THIS OUR WORLD (Verse) | $1 25 |
| WOMEN AND ECONOMICS | 1 50 |
| CONCERNING CHILDREN | 1 25 |
| THE YELLOW WALLPAPER | 50 |
| THE HOME | 1 10 |
| HUMAN WORK | 1 10 |
| THE MAN-MADE WORLD | 1 10 |
| WHAT DIANTHA DID | 1 10 |
| THE CRUX. Cloth | 1 10 |
| THE CRUX. Paper | 45 |
| MOVING THE MOUNTAIN | 1 10 |

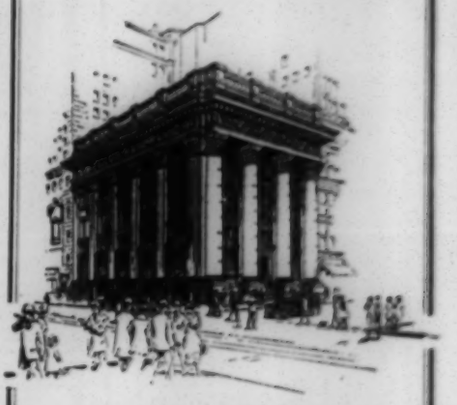
Bound Volumes of THE FORERUNNER

These volumes are not "Back Numbers" but a set of Gilman's Works, each volume of which amounts in bulk of material to four books of 63,000 words each. Price, $1.50 each postpaid, except Vol. I, which is $2.50

Full set—$10.00 plus expressage

Full set, with first six books—$15.00 plus expressage

THE CHARLTON COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

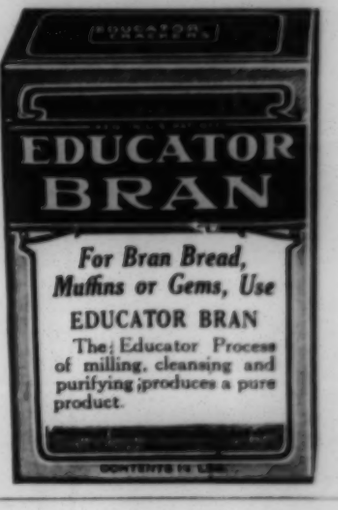
358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

CLEANERS and DYERS

First Class Work. Reasonable Prices
Prompt Delivery


EDUCATOR
BRAN
For Bran Bread, Muffins or Gems, Use
EDUCATOR BRAN
The Educator Process of milling, cleansing and purifying produces a pure product.

# Where Is Your State?

THE photograph in the center of this page should convince any doubters there may be that Indiana is out to win. There's nothing slow about Indiana once she makes up her mind!

It was not until the end of February that Indiana really did make up her mind to run off a regular thorough-going, state-wide campaign for new *Woman Citizen* subscribers. She chose Mrs. Croan of Anderson as her chairman and things began to happen. In the first place the Circulation Department's usual cautious, Hooverized allotment of circulars and working material wouldn't do for Indiana at all. She wanted to show her leagues that she meant business, and she ordered, accordingly, just exactly twice as much equipment as any one other state had used up to that time.

In the second place, Indiana wanted to have some fun out of all this work. And so the Anderson League, which is financing the campaign, went to the Ward Stilson Company of Anderson, and through their courtesy is now offering these two very stunning banners to the county league and local club who shall bring in the largest number of subscribers. These trophies will be awarded, we are told, at the Indiana State Convention on the 17th of April.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: I am trying to speed up the work in our state to the best of my ability, but at least half of us are still frozen up or else hopelessly in the grip of the spring thaw which is even worse. You have very many leagues back of this work in spirit and the fruits will be forthcoming before long, I feel sure. I want to catch up with New Jersey!—*Mary Post.*

ARKANSAS: I believe, if we could put the *Citizen* all over Arkansas, it would aid us very materially in winning full suffrage.—*Florence B. Cotnam.*

INDIANA: Enclosed please find subscriptions from the Indiana Campaign for the *Woman Citizen*. We are hoping this is the beginning of the deluge, and are making every effort to increase the circulation of your magazine in Indiana.—*Mrs. E. Gordon Smith.*

We note that New Hampshire is troubled with spring thaw. Can it be that Illinois and Missouri have been thawing since January?

We sign this column not because we consider it literature, but in the fond hope that some hundreds of local clubs will be inspired to write to us for contest instructions. Are you there?

KATHARINE GAY,
*National Circulation Chairman.*

*State Circulation Chairmen*

Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell of Richmond
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott of Milwaukee
Iowa: Dr. Effie M. Jones of Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane of New Orleans
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York of Augusta
New Jersey: Mrs. F. H. Colvin of East Orange
New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Post of Portsmouth
Rhode Island: Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt of Bristol
Kentucky: Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington
West Virginia: Mrs. P. C. McBee of Morgantown
Massachusetts: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie of Boston
Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore of Galveston
South Carolina: Mrs. J. T. Gittman of Columbia
Alabama: Miss Mary P. London of Birmingham
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Croan of Anderson
Michigan: Mrs. John Waite of Ann Arbor

## Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

### First Cash Premium
### FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

### Second Cash Premium
### TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

### Third Cash Premium
### TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

### Fourth Cash Premium
### TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

| *March 23rd* | *March 30th* |
|---|---|
| 1. Georgia | 1. Georgia |
| 2. South Dakota | 2. South Dakota |
| 3. Minnesota | 3. Minnesota |
| 4. Iowa | 4. Iowa |
| 5. New Jersey | 5. New Jersey |
| 6. New York | 6. Ohio |
| 7. Ohio | 7. New York |
| 8. Wisconsin | 8. New Hampshire and Wisconsin |
| 9. Massachusetts | 9. Indiana |
| 10. Alabama, Virginia, New Hampshire | 10. Massachusetts |
| 11. Maine | 11. Alabama |
| 12. Pennsylvania | 12. Virginia |
| 13. Indiana | 13. Maine |
| 14. Louisiana | 14. Louisiana |
| 15. Maryland | 15. Pennsylvania |
| 16. Michigan | 16. Maryland |
| 17. Texas | 17. Michigan |
| 18. Nebraska | 18. Texas |
| 19. Washington and Mississippi | 19. Rhode Island |
| 20. Connecticut and South Carolina | 20. Nebraska |
| 21. North Dakota | 21. Mississippi, Kentucky, Washington |
| 22. Tennessee | 22. South Carolina, Connecticut |
| | 23. North Dakota |
| | 24. Vermont and Tennessee |

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

## *To Save Yourself, You Must Save Your Country*

YOUR factory, your store, your home, represent years of labor, thought, saving and struggle. If they are threatened, you spring to their defense with all your strength, all your ingenuity and resourcefulness. They are the fruits of a lifetime of effort, and must be protected and preserved at all cost.

Your country represents the toil, the sacrifice, the struggle of past generations of Americans. They won it by their valor; they freely gave their lives, when called upon, to preserve its integrity and its freedom; they have handed it down to you as a priceless heritage and a sacred trust.

**CAN YOU DO LESS FOR YOUR COUNTRY THAN YOU WOULD DO FOR YOUR HOME?**

***To save yourself, you must save your country***

***BUY LIBERTY BONDS!***

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
*Second Federal Reserve District*
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

## Women's Silk Underwear

*Reg. Trade-Mark*

## *at* McCutcheon's

*One Star Italian Silk Vests*—Flesh and White with Tailored and Crochet tops. $1.95

*One Star Italian Silk Vests*—Plain French or Embroidered Tailored tops. Flesh and White, $2.50

*Three Star Italian Silk Vests*—Flesh and White, plain or Bodice style, $3.50

*Three Star Italian Silk Knickers*—Plain Black or White, $3.95

Trimmed with Satin bow. Black and White, $4.25

*Three Star Italian Silk Combinations*—Plain or Bodice style. Flesh or White. $5.75

*Orders by mail given special attention*

**James McCutcheon & Co.**
**Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.**


## WHY WE ASK

*for*

## ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND NEW SUBSCRIBERS

*in 1918*

"I consider the Woman Citizen the most reliable, educational and inspiring magazine published. We, in California, who are so privileged as to vote, especially appreciate such a magazine."—*Santa Monica, California.*

"This wonderful magazine, the Woman Citizen, has recently been brought to my notice, and I am very much interested in its contents."—*Evanston, Illinois.*

"Judging from the copy before me it must meet a great and growing need."—*New York City.*

"In these stirring times I prize the magazine even more than I have done before. With its aid I am doing missionary work in my limited way in this small community near a great city. More power and glory to the Woman Citizen!"—*Fannington, Michigan.*

"The magazine is very successful, most inspiring and informing; and its breadth of view makes it invaluable."—*Toronto, Canada.*

"I mean to take it all my life."—*Springfield, Missouri.*

"Retrenching is in order in my home these days, as in many others; but it would be poor economy indeed to stop the Woman Citizen."—*Knoxville, Tennessee.*

"I intend to comply with the war order and observe Wheatless Day and Meatless Day, but I cannot yet give up the Woman Citizen."—*Detroit, Michigan.*

*(SEE OUR SUBSCRIPTION OFFER)*